Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1625.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the Borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

november 2. dtf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlasses
Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamouses
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, oct 10

Thomas Fisher,

No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2. eod3w

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

DANCING.

MR. & MRS. BYRNE,

Of the New Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE'S Academy will commence on the 1st, and Mrs. BYRNE'S on the 2d of December next.

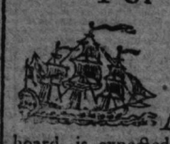
november 20.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

For Liverpool,



The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

WILIAM PENN,

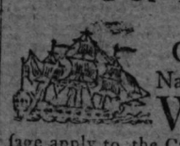
JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

THE ship is now taking on board her cargo, and will sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to the captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

nov 21. §

For Liverpool,



The Ship

CLOTHIER,

Nathaniel D. Gardner, *master*,

WILL sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-street.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter,

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,

PETER YORK, master,

Lying at Russel's wharf, near Pine street, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will sail in ten days.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. best house COALS

Queens' WARE in cases, assorted

Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality

Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

Wanted to Charter,

To one port in Hispaniola and back again,

A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to *ROBERT ANDREWS*, No. 86, South Wharves.

november 10. §

For Charter,

THE SHIP

John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck'd vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

nov. d1w.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown

25 hhds. Jamaica do.

3000 pieces of broad Nankeens

Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests

Quicksilver in tubs

Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads

Teneriffe Wine in pipes

Old red Port Wine in hogsheads

Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8

8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.

200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted

Nails, assorted

Black quart Bottles

Yellow Ocre in casks

A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.

100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship

HAMBURG PACKET,

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. colm. Nov. 1.

Five years old Madeira Wine,

OF the very first quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, just landed from the ship Edward, from Madeira, and for sale by

JOHN CRAIG,

No. 12, Dock-street.

WHO HAS FOR CHARTER,

The Brigantine

CHARLOTTE,

Burthen about 1200 barrels, just hove down and put in complete order, and now ready to receive a cargo.

Also, For SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship

JOSEPHUS,

Burthen about 1800 barrels.

november 6. 3awtf.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front-street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN INSTONE and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN SKYRIN, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone,
James Bacon.

november 20. eodtf

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS Josiah W. Gibbs and William Gibbs, did on the 9th day of June last, assign to the subscribers, all their property for the benefit of their creditors, this is to give notice to all the creditors of the above firm, that all their books, as well as the statement of their concerns, are lodged with John D. Blanchard, No. 6, South Third Street, for their inspection, and also the discharge which is to be signed by all those creditors who wish to receive the benefit of said assignment.

All persons indebted to the said firm, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to the said John D. Blanchard, who is fully authorized to receive and settle all their accounts.

JOHN D. BLANCHARD.
JAMES VANUXEM.
A. BUTLER.

Nov. 13. mwf3t.

SALES POSTPONED,

On account of the Weather.

On Friday the 24th inst precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at C. Emlen's Lumber Yard in the Northern Liberties, near the Hay scales, all the personal property there remaining, belonging to the estate of Caleb Emlen, deceased—consisting of a large quantity of lumber, &c.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

nov 22

400,000 *weight of choice St. Domingo COFFEE,*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES YARD.

november 22. d10t

FOR SALE—by the SUBSCRIBERS,

An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov. 21. § Penn-street.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards 87 1 2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemicand. Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwstf

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosure have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114. corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—dtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 22w

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. 22w4w.

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed

250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality

9 do. Surat, do do

A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales

Bourbon Indigo of the first quality

High proof Jamaica spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes & qr. casks.

do. market do }

New England rum in hogsheads

Genuine Holland Gin in pipes

Claret in cases

Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil

Prime Boston beef

Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels

Do. Herring in do do

Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.

New-England tow Linen

A few tons of Russia cordage

Russia feather beds

Clover and Timothy seed in casks

Long whale-bone

No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck

A few chests first quality Hyson tea

Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and

An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain } Assorted in packages.

stripes, and Checks

do. do. Tamboured

do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. *nov.* 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

602 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes

Lisbon WINE, in pipes

CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes

Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&cstf

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugunges
Tookzry
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes

11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
126 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin

A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[*The following debate throws much light on the subsequent explosion of the 4th September. It appears that the volcano had been in a most violent fermentation previous to that event.*]

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of August, 30.

Bernardi, in the name of the committee of public instruction, made a report on the celebration of the 1st Vendemaire of the 6th year, the anniversary of the foundation of the republic. He moved, that on that day the presidents of both councils shall make a speech upon that event, so fortunate and so glorious. The speech of Bernardi was ordered to be printed.

DEBATE ON THE

ADDRESS OF BAILLEUL TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Duprat.—There is sold, at the doors of the council, a pamphlet intituled "*Declaration to my Constituents*, and subscribed "*Bailleul*, Member of the Council of Five Hundred."—I confess that I can scarcely persuade myself that one of our colleagues could proceed to such excesses. You may judge of the nature of this pamphlet by the following passages;—

"I shall not address myself to a tribune from which liberty is totally banished. It is to French citizens, to the whole nation, that I speak. I shall not conceal my sentiments; I shall publish them without fear. With whatsoever complaisance conspirators, or some of their imbecile partizans, may proceed to the tribune, boast of their justice and their humanity, and complain of the calumnies which they say are daily uttered against the legislative body, as well as the Council of Five Hundred, it is notorious that the legislative body, and particularly the Council of Five Hundred are held in execration by all the enlightened minds, not only of France, but of Europe. It is known, however, that there are in both Councils some honourable exceptions.

What was our situation before the first of Prairial—that is to say before the arrival of the New Third—and what is it now? It is notorious, and all France will attest it, that before the first of Prairial, our situation was every day improving, and our hopes, which seemed daily to be realized, were placed upon a happiness which appeared so near to us that it could not escape. Covered with glory in the eyes of all nations, the powers most determined against us solicited peace; commerce seemed to resume its wonted activity; foreigners hastened to testify their confidence in our government, by bringing their capitals into France; the public funds had risen to a height which exceeded our most sanguine hopes; national property was eagerly purchased. Scarcely, however, had the first of Prairial, the harbinger of anti-republican and revolutionary plans, arrived, when the public funds fell almost to no value; foreigners withdrew their capitals, and trade every where languished; the tribunals in general testified the most revolting partiality; public administrators neglected their duty; the negociations for peace assumed a languid and tedious character; the enemies of the republic displayed themselves with audacity, and dissembled not their hopes, the national property was despised, and its purchasers proscribed.—Public tranquility is now every where disturbed; personal safety is endangered; and a cruel incertitude, which every day increases, has taken possession of every mind.

"What name can be given to those men who have had the impudence to excuse in the national tribunal, revolt and assassination, and who have even given the signal for confusion and carnage? Infamous men! all who have lent their aid to establish the republic, all who have suffered for it, they have outlawed. In reviewing the accounts of their sittings, does there appear a word which is not a cause of alarm to republicans? Is there a word which does not afford encouragement to royalty? Of all the laws and plans of laws, which have been proposed and suggested by these conspirators, there is not one which does not either directly attack the constitution, or tend to destroy its spirit and its force. I need not repeat what is generally known—The conduct of the committee of finance, the recall of the emigrants of the Lower Rhine, of Toulon, and of the Western Departments, are so many violations, as manifest as criminal, of the constitutional act. The recall of the transported priests is another act, which neither accords with the spirit of the constitution, nor with the powers which it gives to the legislative body.

"Had the discussion on the liberty of worship a liberty which was established before the arrival of the new third, and which nobody was disposed to attack, any other object than to operate, in the Republic a great movement against the Republic and its institutions? Has it had any other effect? O shame of human kind! Let those speeches that are daily uttered, and which breathe the sentiments of the fifteenth century, be read, in which the speakers have dared to advance that all must be established which has been abolished by the nation—those speeches which have transformed the Council of Five Hundred into a Council of Bigots, and rendered them the derision of Europe.—Let those speeches be read, which paint vengeance and assassination as something very natural, and which have transformed the Council of Five Hundred into an Arena of Cannibals. Let those cries of fury be remembered which have been directed against the men who have had the courage to speak of preserving the republic, of maintaining social order, and of the executing the laws for the protection of persons.—Le those writings be perused which daily preach up Counter Revolution and death to Republicans.—Let it be recollected by whom they boast to be protected and disseminated.—And every one will be convinced that Royalty, infamous Royalty, has its agents in the Legislature! The Traitors sit there!

"The Republicans complain with bitterness,—they are every where proscribed, under the appellation of Jacobins and Anarchists.

"Some troops were put in motion. The Conspirators (for criminals sometimes tremble) felt that they wanted an armed force. They irritated the Citizens against the Soldiers; and they created a force, the object of which cannot be doubted. Brave Grenadiers defended the Republicans on the 13th Vendemaire: some Grenadiers also defended the throne on the 10th of August. Measures have been taken to dismiss the former, and to reinstate the latter. This is the execution of the plan of the Agents of Royalty. The Gendermarie still offered a guarantee against the assassination of Republicans. They were dissolved, and their new formation so combined, that no Officer who has served in the Revolution can be admitted. This too is the plan of the agents of Royalty. The report of the crimes of the Conspirators at last reached our armies. Their indignation soon burst forth It was impudently proposed to declare them criminal; but this was not yet quite convenient, and they are pardoned for this time. Brave armies! humble yourselves! you have been pardoned; but if you trespass again, you will certainly be decimated—your generous battalions will be dissolved. Brave Soldiers! you expected to enjoy the Laurels of victory—return to your homes, and you will find that there is provided for you, contempt, insult, and death.—Enquire of your comrades, whom honourable wounds have recalled to their families, how they have been treated.

"Republicans! it is proposed to create a *Fouquier Tinville Royal* to persecute you, and a Revolutionary Tribunal to judge you.

"How criminal, how horrible are the men who have prepared and instigated the new horrors which I have described!

"Brave Warriors, Republicans, Purchasers of National Domains, faithful Functionaries, good Citizens, in the name of the Functions that are entrusted to me, in the name of the duties that the Nation has imposed upon me, I declare to you—YOU ARE BETRAYED."

(Signed) "BAILLEUL,

"Member of the Council of Five Hundred."

"It is of importance to ascertain, whether this paper really proceeds from the pen of him who is marked out as its author? It is of importance to enquire, whether a representative of the people is at liberty to diffuse so much of the poison of calumny against his colleagues, and the whole national representation? This is a manifesto against the legislative body. Who will respect you, if your members set the people an example of contempt? You owe it to your own dignity to inflict upon the writer of this pamphlet an exemplary punishment—I move that this address, which I lay upon the table, be refered to a committee of seven, which shall be directed to propose to you the measures of police which ought to be taken against the author."

Some members—"Agreed."

The printing of Duprat's speech was moved.

Hardy.—"There exists in the republic a faction which would usurp every power. Its existence was doubted when the intrepid Louvet denounced it at the tribune of the convention. Robespierre then had the majority of that assembly on his side: Bailleul then voted with Louvet—They were both proscribed. I shall not examine whether we do not now find ourselves exactly in a similar situation, Every thing announces the existance of a royal and anarchical faction. Every thing appears to be tending to promote the views of this faction, and to overthrow the republic. I declare, for my part, that I am entirely of Bailleul's opinion."

"And I also," exclaimed Tallien, Bentabolle, Jean de Brie, Pons de Verdun, and several others. "There exists in this house a royalist conspiracy."—[Murmurs.]

Tallien—"I declare it to all France—republicans cannot express their opinions freely in this tribunal without being insulted."

"It is true," exclaimed a number of voices.

"Let Tallien be silenced! Down with him!—*(A bas)* cried several others.

A call of order from all sides.

Great agitation appeared in the tribune. A member who was there used the term *Brigand*.

Jean de Brie darted from his place, and pointed out a young man as the author of the insult.—[Great agitation.]

Andre protested to his colleagues, that the young man had not used the word Brigand.

Jean de Brie—"I heard it."

Here the tumult became more violent in the tribune.

A messenger desired she members to leave the tribune.

"A black collar has got into the tribune," said several members—"The disturbance is occasioned by him."

Bellegarde, Pons de Verdun, and some other members, were for having the person with the *black collar* taken into custody.

Cadroy—"Would you insult him because he wears a black collar?"

Andre de la Lozere, and Willot—"We also wear black collars."

The tumult increased. Separate altercations took place in every corner of the hall. The President put on his hat, and order was somewhat established.

Hardy continued—"I repeat it: There is no liberty of speech here if you have suffered to be proposed to you, after a perfidious and fallacious report, the establishment of a counter-revolutionary tribunal in paris; and it is still under discussion, whether this outrage shall be given to the constitution after so many others.—You would have the sincere republican carried before a Royal Fouquier Tinville.—Yes! there exists a royalist faction in this assembly—There are traitors amongst us!

Andre, and Job Amy—"Name them! Name them!"

Hardy.—"I shall name them when the proper period arrives—when their conspiracy is developed.—(*Disturbance.*)——They would subvert the government, that they might advance themselves and their friends. With regard to the question before us, I claim for Bailleul the liberty of publishing his sentiments in the manner he has done.—Dare you violate the liberty of the press? I do not oppose the printing of Duprat's motion. You have ordered so many dangerous and useless speeches to be printed, that the evil is beyond all remedy; but I oppose the appointment of a committee. Do you wish to know what the public will think of this committee? I will tell you, though it is not yet formed. It is, that the decision is made the moment the members assemble.—They are all of one opinion, and that opinion is well known. Fifteen hundred committees are formed of 130 members, and the sentiments of these priviledged members are perfectly well understood. We know what resolutions they will propose long before they ascend the tribune, (*Violent murmurs.*) I move the order of the day."

Dumolard—"A complaint has been made in this Tribune, of the want of liberty in this assembly. The Speaker has been heard to an end. I require no other proof of your tolerance and of your patience. It is possible that a member should speak, not only with vehemence, but with the most insulting audacity, against the majority of an assembly to which the greatest respect is due? A system of counter-revolution has been denounced to you! Yes, there exists such a system! Miserable men, whom no experience can cure, may still wish for the ancient regimen.—That some, as contemptible for their folly as their want of resources, may wish to establish the Throne, I doubt not; but that these persons should be considered as a powerful and menacing faction which we ought to dread, is what I cannot conceive. Is there not a plan to mislead us? Is it not probable that this clamour is raised to veil the real and only royalist faction we have to fear—the party of Orleans?

"Should it not be to the manœuvres of this party that we should attribute this continued system of calumny against the legislative body, of defamation against its members, those efforts to enflame the armies, and to stimulate them to turn their victorious arms against their country; against their fathers, their brothers, their children, who compose the national guard of the interior? And who are the authors of these base intrigues—of these horrid plans? They are those whose sleep and repose is continually interrupted by the most horrid and bloody spectres—by the shades of those whom they have massacred. They are those whom remorse tortures, and who have lost all hopes of pardon. They are those to whom the terrific recollection of the massacres of September will not allow repose, and who wish to bury their own troubles in an universal disorder and desolation. They are those who have run, spreading destruction throughout all the departments, and who have caused so much blood to flow under the axe of the guillotine. They are those who, gorged with rapine, enriched by the spoils of their victims, display an insolent and shameful luxury, whilst the soldiers of the country are in the greatest want, whilst the stockholders are expiring with misery, whilst the hospitals remain without funds. They are those who have made the revolution merely subject to their speculations and ambition. They are those whose former offences excite them to new crimes. They are extremely anxious that our brave armies, whose brilliant exploits alone supported the national honour during their infamous tyranny in the interior, were partakers of their crimes, as if they were to erect, by their own force, a rampart against their own conscience, and against the general hatred. They use every means to deceive the directory, who would be the first object of their attack, because it is the constitution and the government they are anxious to overturn and destroy. They caress them to assassinate them. They wish to mislead the public mind, by colouring with royalism whatever shade of difference there might exist in our opinions. Frenchmen, judge of your representatives, not by vain declamation, but by their principles of morality. Behold who are your calumniators, and who we are. Some men, misguided by their love for the public good, complain of the weakness of the legislative body—Well! I regard this pretended weakness as its true force; it is a proof of its love for peace. Let it continue to make wise laws; and the members of the government, notwithstanding the solicitations of the wicked and malevolent who stimulate them, will support each other. And permit me since they have here furnished me with the opportunity, to justify myself from an execrable and horrid imputation. They have every where reported that that I had applauded the massacre of our soldiers at Verona, and you approved this impious and abominable sentiment. They have said, that I had denounced the brave army of Italy and its illustrious general, and that you had displayed the same hatred. The motion that I made on the affairs of Italy—all those who have heard it, know it, notwithstanding the odious constructions which some persons have sought to give it—this motion, I say, was only relative to the official correspondence, to the constitutional communication, which exists, or ought to exist, between the executive directory and the legislative body. I said at that time, and I repeat it, that war could not be declared, that a treaty could not be concluded, without your participation. Most certainly, the general of the army of Italy acted very properly in profiting of a constitutional article, when the blood of Frenchmen was made to flow, to take a just vengeance. Should I then have blamed him, I, who, as soon as his manifesto reached us, exerted my voice to the utmost in approbation of his courageous conduct, and which speech you, as it were, consecrated, by ordering it to be printed? And who more than myself and you have rendered justice to our victorious armies! How many times, on my proposing it, have you not decreed the glorious testimony? Behold, nevertheless, how they accuse us—under what vain and futile pretexts they calumniate us. Representatives of the people, I have perhaps with too much warmth and vehemence repelled the injuries which they have heaped upon us, but I have not been able to restrain my indignation, and I owe you a free declaration of my sentiments, I return to the question. I agree on the liberty of opinion, to the principles adopted by Hardy; I oppose the forming of a commission; but I move, when our colleague, Bailleul, shall return, that he be summoned to this tribune, to declare if he be the author of the pamphlet which you have denounced; which I cannot believe.

Thibaudeau—"If I were aware of the existence any faction or factious persons within this assembly, I would denounce them by name at this tribune; and I hesitate not to say, that he is a coward who would act otherwise. It is not by vague accusation against the majority that the minority will recover their influence; it is not by recrimination against the minority that the majority will repel such attacks. Put an end to this discussion, by which neither the royalists, nor the partisans of Robespierre can be either punished or corrected. It is by the laws that we should judge of the legislative body: it is the nation who should judge them.—But, in speaking of a royalist conspiracy, they have accused me. I am a man, and as such, alive to every injury, and desirous of repelling them. They have spoken of a fallacious and infamous report, at the conclusion of which I had proposed the establishment of a revolutionary tribunal: however conscious I am of my innocence, I have considered myself as almost convicted of having made the horrible proposition, when I find myself accused by men so versed in the business of revolutionary tribunals.—(*A laugh.*) I have now only to say, that if I have permission to speak in this discussion, I hope to prove that my plans contain nothing but what is constitutional and necessary; and I declare, that if in my report, there be any thing perfidious or fallacious, it belongs to me, it is I who am responsible for it; and whatever it contains that is good or praiseworthy, is the production of the whole committee. As to what concerns Baillieul, I that no attention can be paid to it: he denounces a royalist conspiracy through the medium of the press: one might, by the same means, denounce a contrary conspiracy; and that perhaps will not be entirely useless. If there do exist a counter-revolutionary faction, it is that which sows division amongst the first and the best friends of the revolution; it is that which divides the friends of the republic, it is that which is desirous of promoting the destruction of republicans by the hands of republicans.—Whatever party may triumph, I will be of no faction; the conqueror will not see me march under his standard. I shall be sacrificed; I know it; but I shall die without remorse; I shall only have followed the impulse of my conscience."—(*Applause*).

Tallien—"I ask permission of the council to say a few words with respect to myself. ["The order of the day," cried several.] It is a matter which concerns the council, that one of its members should not be continually the victim of the most foul aspersions. I am ignorant of the motives which can induce them to attack me with so much bitterness and invective. I have never, in this tribune, made use of any personality against my colleagues."

Madier—"Against me."

Tallien—"I am continually reproached with the massacres of September. Know, citizens representatives, that at that period, being secretary of the commune, having no deliberative voice in the council, I dared not denounce there that horrid butchery. if I had not been censured in the processverbal, and sent back again to my *bureau*, I should have perished the victim of assassins. At that disastrous epoch, without orders, without any official character, I pursued those furious wretches who were gone to Orleans to seek new victims; I harrangued them at Lanjumeau; I endeavoured to make them return; I was thrown from my horse, and in danger of losing my life. Made procurer of the commune, in the absence of Manuel, I defended Chenier, denounced as a Modéré. I ordered the seals to be put on the papers of an insurrectional committee, of which the atrocious Marat was president. I saved the lives of Madame St. Brice and Madame de Tourzel: I went to the prisons, though under the most horrid menaces; and those who were confined there, owe to me their liberty, and perhaps their life: A member of this council was of the number of those whom I released."

Debonnieres—"I attest the fact—It is I."

Tallien.—"I am accused of having revolutionized Bourdeaux. If I have not been fortunate enough to save this important commune from all the revolutionary horrors, have I not shewn the greatest courage in protecting the unfortunate Perrin Granval?—Have I not been denounced as the supporter and partizan of moderatism, for not having destroyed the commerce of this town? I might have committed some errors, no doubt; I might have been hurried away by the ardour of some principles; I might, in the National Convention, perhaps, have concurred in the death of some real patriots; but such was our fate, that Republicans should die by the hands of Republicans; a circumstance much to be deplored, but always attendant on great revolutions. Without doubt, I have much to expiate; and more than any other person does the remembrance of the past affect and torment me. But why do men who sat by the side of Robespierre—why do men who praised and flattered him in their writings, attribute to me the crime of an error of which they equally partook? Have we not then done enough of mischief? Is it not time that we should leave off calumniating each other, and extinguish every passion but that for the public weal? I solemnly declare, I never permitted any denunciation, any accusation that was not indispensable, and on which the safety, nay the fate of the Republic depended. Is it necessary that I should reply to what has been said of my luxury? The real fact is, I possess nothing, not a sous.—I have the misfortune to be married to a woman who has a large property; but I have nothing of my own—I have no fear of being contradicted. If it were necessary once for all, to reply to the calumnies with which I am overwhelmed, this is, I hope the last time I shall have occasion to appear in this tribune, to occupy your time in speaking of myself.

The Council closed the discussion. The order of the day was adopted, on the printing of the speech of Duprat.

FRANCKFORT, Sept. 9.

Last night arrived here the lady of gen. Hoche with her sister, and gen. Debelle the husband of the latter. Gen. Hoche himself arrived here this morning. The former favored us with printed copies of the following official dispatch which a courier brought yesterday to gen. Hoche.

Paris, 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) in the afternoon.

"Last night the troops gave the signal for combat; the exasperated inhabitants of the suburbs were in arms. The inspectors of the hall were arrested, and secured in the temple. Not a drop of blood was spilt; 250 deputies assembled in the hall of the Odeon, and at this very moment the deliberations commenced. The grenadiers of the legislative body and the corps of veterans (invalids) are now filing off before the executive directory, and return thanks to it for having saved the republic. Carnot has made his escape during the night; Barthelemy concealed himself in his lodgings. The conspirators gnash their teeth with rage, and the republic stands triumphant."

P. BARRAS.

The general in chief of the army of Sambre and Meuse.

The republican troops expressed the most lively joy at this intelligence, and repeatedly shouted, the republic forever! long live Hoche!

VIENNA, September 6.

Gen. Buonaparte was not at Udine by the 28th of last month but he stayed in its vicinity at the castle of Passeriano, at which place the imperial plenipotentiaries have also now established their residence. The negociations are fast drawing to a conclusion, and promise the most happy result.

The contradictory reports of peace and war must be chiefly ascribed to the stockjobbers who by this means succeeded in making the funds alternately rise and fall.

Accounts from Hungary state, that the insurrection army [the Hungarian militia] was to leave their camp to be disbanded; but that all the men belonging thereto were ordered to keep themselves in readiness to march, in case of necessity, to the place to which they shall be directed. The militia of the counties situated in the vicinity of Turkey, have received orders to draw nearer to the Turkish frontiers, partly, it is said, as the number of the frontier troops is considerably decreased, and partly because of the distempers prevailing in Turkey.

Great changes are expected soon to take place in our administration. The directorium is to be suppressed, and the old system so as it was at the commencement of the reign of Joseph II. will be re-established.

September 13.

The public was several weeks ago informed that Count de Cobentzel, late ambassador of his imperial majesty at St. Petersburgh, had been appointed to a post of great importance. He ordered every preparation necessary for a long journey, to be made, and engaged four cooks and a number of servants to attend him; but the place of his destination remained unknown. It is now confidently asserted that he will in a few days set off for Paris, as his majesty's minister plenipotentiary near the French republic.

September 16.

Reports were circulated this day, that the definitive treaty of peace between the Emperor and the French republic had been concluded; but this event has not yet been officially made known. It is however, expected that the matter will in less than a fortnight be settled. Yet much depends upon the issue of the negociation at Lisle, since our cabinet stands yet in connection with that of England. It is very well known that France wishes to make peace with us, and to continue the contest with England alone.

Translated for the Gazette of the U. States,
From Hamburgh Papers.

COPENHAGEN, September 19.

The corsairs of Tripoli, which has declared war against the king of Sweden, have already taken three Swedish ships.

Letters from Tunis of the 17th July, state that the plague has broken out there. A dragoman of the Danish consulate was among the first victims. 500 Moors have already fallen victims to the pestilence.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 23.

On the 11th September the directory proposed, in a message, that the emigrants who were shipwrecked some time ago, at Calais, should be transported to a neutral territory. The message was referred to a commission.

PARIS, September 16.

The ordinary expences for the 6th year amount to 616 millions. Among the revenues to defray the same, are noticed, 10 millions contributions of conquered countries, 15 millions Batavian reseriptions, &c. The journals are in future to pay a stamp duty of 1 sol per sheet.

The former national lottery of France is again to be re-established.

HAGUE, September 19.

A kind of revolution has broken out in a part of the Texel fleet. The 2d battalion of the 7th demi-brigade, and a part of the 2d brigade has been suddenly debarked.

The 1st and 3d battalions of the 7th brigade, were also turned over to the frigates and cutters. Admiral de Winter ordered the officers of these battalions, on board his ship, and offered them the alternative of proceeding to the West-Indies, or of giving up their commissions. Thereupon the officers asked whether there was any order for their going to the West-Indies, and declared that if there was, they would obey it. Upon which he shewed them the order, and directed them to explain it to the troops under their command. The colonel went immediately on board one of the ships in which were 2 companies; scarce had he begun to speak of the departure to the West-Indies, when the soldiers fixed their bayonets, and accused the colonel strongly as the leader in the whole business. In consequence both companies were immediately set ashore, and a battalion of chasseurs, previously prepared, with loaded rifles, immediately disarmed them. Six of the number, who were observed the most forward and insolent, were arrested and threatened with immediate execution, which had happened to two already. It is not known what took place with the rest of these two battalions on board the other ships.

Our minister resident at Paris, Meyer mentions, that so great was the confidence entertained abroad, of the good success of a counter-revolution in Paris, that letters had been received at Frankfort, directed to the daughter of the celebrated Beccaria, in which the downfall of the French republic, towards the 5th of September, was stated as unavoidable; a piece of money was inclosed bearing the head of Louis XVIII. with this inscription, "Louis XVIII. will pardon, when Louis XVI. shall be revenged."

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november 22.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 23.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

Mr. LYMAN presented a memorial from David Ames and Robert Orr, of the Springfield Manufactory of Arms, praying for an allowance of rations—Referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. REED presented a petition from Jabez Hall, for relief on account of a certificate which had been destroyed by fire.

Mr. ELMENDORPH also presented petitions from Jacob Hosbrook and George Frost; the former to have certificates funded which had not been presented in time, and the latter for a new land warrant for one which he had lost.

The above petitions were referred to the committee of claims; as was also that of Frederick Cyrus, presented yesterday.

Mr. FINDLEY presented the memorial of Benjamin Wills, collecter of revenue, who states, that in the years 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1794, and particularly in the last year, he had been greatly obstructed in the performance of his duty by persons opposed to the laws which he had to execute, by which he had experienced considerable loss and injury. He acknowledges having received from the commissioners, in pursuance of the act passed on this subject, upwards of 800 dollars, but this sum being inadequate to his compensation, he prays for further relief.

Mr. FINDLEY moved that this memorial, being a singular case, and the petitioner being in town waiting the issue of his application, should be referred to a select committee. This motion was seconded by Mr. Hartley, and opposed by Messrs. Coit and Macon, who were of opinion that the business would come properly under the cognizance of the committee of claims, and that it was desirable, in order to preserve an uniformity in their proceedings, to have this and all other claims referred to the standing committee. Mr. Macon therefore moved that this petition should be referred to the committee of claims; but, at the request of Mr. Hartley both motions were withdrawn, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Findley gave notice he should call it up to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that the Senate had formed a quorum, and that they had elected Mr. Read president pro tem.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that a committee be appointed jointly with one to be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, to inform him that quorums of both houses are assembled, and are ready to receive any communications which he may think proper to make to them.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Otis, Rutledge and Dawson were appointed a committee for the purpose.

Mr. RUTLEDGE presented a memorial from the merchants of Charleston, complaining of the operation of a law for the regulation of the custom-house at that place, by which the collector is to cause to be weighed by his own officers, all goods and wares imported, which were hretofore weighed by the proprietors of the wharves, who kept persons for the purpose, and which added considerably to the value of the private property of individuals owning the said wharves; they state this grievance to have put them to great inconvenience, and pray for redress—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. COIT observed that there were in his opinion, some inconsistencies in the act for the encouragement and protection of the useful arts. By this act, any person swearing that he is the inventor of any improvement, and paying the expence of the patent, may obtain one; and if any person infringes it, he has his remedy by suing him. The general scope of the act did not go to define who was the real inventor; this was left to be determined. In the former act on this subject, certain of the heads of the departments were to determine whether any object proposed for a patent was really a new invention. In looking farther into the act he found two clauses which he thought inconsistent with the general tenor of the law [these he read] and therefore moved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the said act.

Agreed and a committee of three members appointed.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they concurred with them in the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President, and that they had appointed Messrs. Bingham and Tracy, a committee on their part.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business was taken up, and the following resolution having been read, was agreed to.

"That all petitions depending and undecided upon at the second session of the fourth Congress, and at the last session, ought to be taken up and acted upon by the House, as the same may be called for by any member, or upon application of the individual claimant or petitioner."

Mr. HARPER then observed that amongst the unfinished business, there was a report on the petition of Henry Hill, which was favorable to the petitioner. He wished, as the business had already been long before the house, to have it early decided upon, and would move therefore that it be referred to a committee of the whole house. Agreed, and made the order for Monday.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they had agreed to a resolution for the appointment of two chaplains, one for each house, to interchange weekly and that they had appointed on their part Bishop White.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, amongst the unfinished business, he found a bill for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. He wished it to be referred to a committee of the whole. Agreed and made the order for Monday.

Mr. HARPER observed, that towards the close of the last session, a very distressing case was brought before the house, and postponed for want of time; he meant that of Antonia Carmichael, widow of William Carmichael. He moved that that report be referred to a committee of the whole. Agreed for Tuesday.

Mr. OTIS, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had attended to the service, and that the President had signified to them that he would make a communication to them to-morrow at twelve o'clock in the representative chamber.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, there was a report of a select committee on the operation of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen, which included the subject of an establishment of a marine hospital, and other important matters. He wished this subject referred to a commmittee of the whole. Agreed for Tuesday.

Mr. A. FOSTER moved that a report of last session on the petition of George Curwen Ward, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. Coit, the report on the case of North and Beazy, was referred to a committee of the whole for Tuesday.

Mr. VENABLE thought it not right that business which was perfectly new to many members, should be thus referred to committees of the whole. He did not think the resolution of the committee of revisal and unfinished business went so far. He thought it meant only that the petitions and reports should be taken up and read, and then disposed of as the house should think proper.

The speaker decided that the order taken was agreeable to the reported resolution of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, which had been agreed to.

Adjourned.

The members attending to day for the first time were; in the house of representatives, Messrs. Sitgreaves and Bard. from this state; in the senate, Messrs. Jackson and Anderson, from Tenessee, and Mr. Chipman, from Vermont.

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

THIS DAY,

At Twelve o'Clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States, met both Houses of Congress, in the Chamber of the Representatives, where he addressed them in the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I was for some time apprehensive, that it would be necessary, on account of the contagious sickness, which afflicted the city of Philadelphia, to convene the National Legislature at some other place; this measure it was desirable to avoid, because it would occasion much public inconvenience, and a considerable public expence, and add to the calamities of the inhabitants of this city, whose sufferings must have excited the sympathy of all their fellow citizens; therefore, after taking measurs to ascertain the state and decline of the sickness, I postponed my determination, having hopes, now happily realized, that without hazard to the lives or health of the members, Congress might assemble at this place, where it was next by law to meet. I submit however to your consideration, whether a power to postpone the meeting of Congress, without passing the time fixed by the Constitution, upon such occasions, would not be a useful amendment to the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

Although I cannot congratulate you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe, and the restoration of security to the persons, and properties of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea; we have nevertheless abundant cause of gratitude to the source of benevolence and influence, for interior tranquility and personal security, for propitious seasons, prosperous agriculture, productive fisheries, and general improvements; and above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty, and a calm but steady determination to support our sovereignty, as well as our moral and religious principles against all open and secret attacks.

One envoys extraordinary to the French republic embarked one in July, the other early in August, to join their colleague in Holland. I have received intelligence of the arrival of both of them in Holland, from whence they all proceeded on their journeys to Paris, about the 19th of September. Whatever may be the result of this mission, I trust that nothing will have been omitted on my part, to conduct the negociation to a successful conclusion, on such equitable terms, as may be compatible with the safety, honor, and interest of the United States—Nothing in the meantime, will contribute so much to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice, as a manifestation of that energy, and unanimity of which on many former occasions, the people of the United States have given such memorable proofs, and the exertion of those resources for national defense, which a beneficent providence has kindly placed within their power.

It may be confidently asserted, that nothing has occured, since the adjournment of Congress, which renders, inexpedient, those precautionary measures, recommended by me, to the consideration of the two houses, at the opening of your late extraordinary session—If that system was then prudent, it is more so now, as increasing depredations strengthen the reasons for its adoption.

Indeed, whatever may be the issue of the negociation with France, and whether the war in Europe is, or is not to continue, I hold it most certain, that permanent tranquility and order will not soon be obtained; the state of society has so long been disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligation so much weakened, public faith, and national honor have been so impaired, respect to treaties, has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force; while pride, ambition, avarice, and violence, have been so long unrestrained, there remains no reasonable ground, on which to raise an expectation, that a commerce without protection, or defense will not be plundered.

The commerce of the United States is essential, if not to their existence, at least to their comfort, their growth, prosperity and happiness;—The genius, character, and habits of the people are highly commercial, their cities have been formed, and exist upon commerce; our agriculture, fisheries, arts and manufactures, are connected with and depend upon it; in short, commerce has made this country what it is;—and it cannot be destroyed or neglected, without involving the people in poverty and distress;—great numbers are directly and solely supported by navigation; the faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial, and sea faring; no less than of the other citizens; under this view of our affairs, I should hold myself guilty of a neglect of duty, if I forbore to recommend, that we should make every exertion to protect our commerce, and to place our country in a suitable posture of defense, as the only sure means of preserving both.

I have entertained an expectation, that it would have been in my power, at the opening of this session, to have communicated to you, the agreeable information of the due execution of our treaty with his Catholic Majesty, respecting the withdrawing of his troops from our territory, and the demarcation of the line of limits, but by the latest authentic intelligence, Spanish garrisons, were still continued within our country, and the running of the boundary line, had not been commenced, these circumstances are the more to be regretted, as they cannot fail to affect the Indians in a manner injurious to the United States, still however, indulging the hope, that the answers which have been given will remove the objections, offered by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty, I have judged it proper that we should continue in readiness to receive the posts, and to run the line of limits—further information on this subject will be communicated in the course of the session.

In connection with this unpleasant state of things, on our western frontier, it is proper for me to mention, the attempts of foreign agents to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them te actual hostilities against the United States; great activity has been exerted by those persons, who have insinuated themselves among the Indian tribes, residing within the territory of the United States, to influence them to transfer their affections and force to a foreign nation, to form them into a confederacy, and prepare them for war against the United States. Although measures have been taken to counteract these infractions of our rights, to prevent Indian hostilities, and to preserve entire their attachment to the United States, it is my duty to observe that to give a better effect to these measures, and to obviate the consequences of a repetition of such practices a law providing adequate punishment for such offences may be necessary.

The commissioners appointed under the fifth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, to ascertain the river, which was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix mentioned in the treaty of peace, met at Passamaquaddy bay in October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and viewed the mouths of the rivers in question, and the adjacent shores and Islands, and being of opinion, that actual surveys of both rivers to their sources were necessary, gave to the agents of the two nations instructions for that purpose, and adjourned to meet at Boston in August: they met, but the surveys requiring more time than had been supposed, and not being then compleated, the commissioners again adjourned to meet at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, in June next, when we may expect a final examination and decision.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the sixth article of the Treaty, met at Philadelphia in May last, to examine the claims of British subjects, for debts contracted before the peace, and still remaining due to them from citizens, or inhabitants of the United States. Various causes have hitherto prevented any determination, but the business is now resumed. and doubtless will be prosecuted without interruption.

Severel decisions on the claims of citizens of the United States, for losses and damages sustained, by reason of irregular, and illegal captures or condemnation of their vessels, or other property have been made by the commissioners in London, conformably to the seventh article of the Treaty—The sums awarded by the commissioners have been paid by the British government, a considerable number of other claims, where costs and damages, and not captured property, were the only objects in question, have been decided by arbitration, and the sums awarded to the citizens of the United States have also been paid.

The commissioners appointed, agreeably to the twenty-first article of our Treaty with Spain met at Philadelphia, in the summer past, to examine and decide on the claims of our citizens for losses, they have sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes, having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between Spain and France—their sittings have been interrupted, but are now resumed.

The United States being obligated to make compensation [illegible] and damages sustained by British subjects, under the decision of the commissioners, acting under the sixth article of the Treaty with Great Britain, and for the losses and damages sustained by British subjects, by reason of the capture of their vessels, and merchandize, taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and brought into their ports, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the United States, upon the awards of the commissioners, acting under the seventh article of the same Treaty, it is *necessary* that provision be made for fulfilling these obligations.

The numerous captures of American vessels by the cruizers of the French Republic, and of some by those of Spain, have occasioned considerable expences in making and supporting the claims of our citizens, before their tribunals—the sums required for this purpose have in divers instances, been disbursed by the Consuls of the United States; by means of the same captures, great numbers of our seamen, have been thrown ashore in foreign countries, destitute of all means of subsistence, and the sick in particular have been exposed to grievous sufferings—the Consuls have in these cases also advanced monies for their relief; for these advances, they reasonably expect reimbursements from the United States.

The consular act relative to seamen requires revision and amendment; the provision for their support in foreign countries, and for their return, are found to be inadequate and ineffectual. Another provision seems necessary to be added to the consular act; some foreign vessels have been discovered sailing under the flag of the United States, and with forged papers; it seldom happens that the Consuls can detect this deception, because they have no authority to demand an inspection of the registers and sea letters.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is my duty to recommend to your serious consideration, those objects, which by the constitution, are placed particularly within your sphere, the national debts and taxes.

Since the decay of the feudal system, by which the public defence was provided for, chiefly at the expence of individuals, the system of loans has been introduced; and as no nation can raise, within the year, by taxes, sufficient sums for its defence and military operations in time of war, the sums loaned, and debts contracted have necessarily become the subjects of what have been called funding systems; the consequences arising from the constant accumulation of public debts, in other countries, ought to admonish us, to be careful to prevent their growth in our own—the national defence must be provided for as well as the support of government, but both should be accomplished as much as possible by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans.

The estimates for the service of the ensuing year will by my direction be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We are met together at a most interesting period! The situations of the principal powers of Europe, are singular and portentous: connected with some by treaties, and with all by commerce, no important event there, can be indifferant to us: Such circumstances call with peculiar importunity, not less for a disposition to unite, in all those measures, on which the honour, safety, and prosperity of our country depend, than for all the exertions of wisdom and firmness.

In all such measures, yon may rely on my zealous and hearty concurrence.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
November 22, 1797.

SALT & WINE,

AT AUCTION.

For sale at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning next, on Morton's wharf, for approved indorsed notes at 60 days, about 3,500 bushells Cadiz Salt, from on board the Polacre St. Domingo, in lots of 200 bushels; also, 24 casks of good Sherry Wine.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

nov 23

Sale of an elegant Country Seat

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY evening next, the 29th inst. at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

WILL BE SOLD,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, or at the Auction Room of the subscriber.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

John Connelly, Auct'r.

november 23. dts

NOW LANDING,
At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica,
200 hhds Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham. } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,

november 6 24w4w

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED DAYS

Schooner Polly, Eldridge, Boston 12

Ship John, M'Neal, from Amsterdam to this port, was spoke Oct. 15, in lat. 31, 17, long. 25, 36, out 78 days.

Ship Dispatch, Benners, of this port, arrived at Amsterdam, from Baltimore, the 19th Sept.

Schooner Virginia, Cushing, has arrived at Bourdeux, in 28 days.

Salem, Mass. Nov. 8.

On Saturday arrived brig Leopard, capt Putnam, from Isles of France and Bourbon, 110 days from the latter. He communicates the following articles.

The Convention of the Isle of France have laid a duty of 6 per cent. on all importations, with a duty of half a dollar a ton on all foreign vessels which took place July 1.

The French examine all neutral vessels which call at the Isle of France with the greatest strictness. A ship under Swedish colours came into Port N. West from Bengal, in order to get some ballast, and a fresh supply of provisions and water; she was libelled tried and condemned, vessel and cargo. A Danish bark arrived July 10 from Copenhagen, which had called at the Cape of Good Hope the captain and officers were put on board the prison ship, and the vessel's hatchways sealed up.

July 26, there were at the Isle of France three stout frigates, two of which had lately arrived from a cruise, in which they had taken nothing. There were some privateers out, which had been more successful, having sent in several prizes. One prize ship arrived the day the Leopard sailed, and another was momently expected.

Sailed from the Isle of France.—June 27, Bark Sally, Webb, of Salem, for Bengal.—July 1, Ship Seaflower, Colman, of Philadelphia, and Brig Hope, West, of Salem, for Bengal—July 3, ship Ascension, Chase, of R. Island, for Africa.—July 5. ship Nancy, Butler of New-York, for Batavia.—July 24, ship John and Richard, Newland of Philadelphia for Europe.

Arrived—July 13, Capt. Cartwright, in a ship from Nantucket, after a long passage of 9 or 10 months.

New Bedford, Nov. 8.

Arrived, ship Columbia, Clasby from a whale voyage; 400 bbls. whale and 500 sperm.—Capt. Clasby has handed us the following list of vessels left——

In Delagoa-Bay, September 1st.

		whale,	sper.
Sarah, Handy,	New-Bedford,	1000	500
Commerce, Toby,	do.	1000	300
Rebecca, Gardner,	do.	500	400
Fox, Whippy,	do.	650	250
V. Swain,	Nantucket	730	270
Edward, Coffin,	do.	250	250

In Wolwich-Bay, September 1st.

Belonging to Nantucket——Capt. G. Pollard 1700 bbls.—D. Barnard, 1300—V. Swain, 1300 A Barnard, 1200—J Allen, 1200—Zenas Coffin, 1100—M. Mekenzie, 500—R. Long, 350——In Tiger-Island-Bay, captain Zabdial Coffin, 500 bbls.

Lat. 21, 30, long. 54, 30 spoke schooner Hannah, Hall, 28 days from Middletown (Con) bound to Guadaloupe, had lost 10 head of cattle, been calm 15 days, had 6 hhds. water, and 7 bundles of hay.

October 7th. Arrived at Nantucket, schooner——of this port, Gardner, from a Bohemia whale voyage, 35 bbls, 14 days past killed a 100 bbl. whale, which he secured for 48 hours, when both cables parted.

Boston, November 15.

This day arrived, ship Merchant, Bates, 42 days from London, 36 from lands end. Long. 11, lat. 50, was boarded by a French privateer of 42 guns, papers and role d'equipage examined, treated politely and dismissed—same privateer had boarded the brig Lucy of Orrington, from Bristol bound to Boston, was dismissed after putting on board 6 English prisoners. Oct. 13, lat. 48, 35, long. 16, 26, spoke brig Nancy, Grant, 10 days from Bristol for Boston. Oct. 11, lat. 48, long. 20, spoke brig Mary, Dawson, from Hamburgh bound to Philadelphia who had spoke the schr. Catherine, Cocks, 26 days from Marblehead for Hamburgh. Spoke on the Grand Banks, brig George, from Liverpool.

Cabin Passengers—Miss Smith, Messrs. John Avery, David Hinkley, and Peter Richardson, of Boston—capt. Robertson, of Portland and John Spencer of New-York.

Steerage Passengers—Mrs. Stoaks and four children; Mr. Garir, wife and two children; Mr. Martin and Mr. Pitts.

Brig Success, Girdler, Hamburgh, 56 days.

Brig Brothers, Collins, Bourdeaux, 40 days, with several French passengers.

Schr. Nancy, Haskill, Malaga, 43 days—Sailed day before the Atalanta.

A schr. from Halifax; 6 days passage arrived last evening. Also, a schr. from Amsterdam, 76 days passage; a brig, captain Smith, from Liverpool, 39 days, and two other brigs from Lisbon and Bourdeaux—names not ascertained.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Yesterday arrived ship Adelaide, captain Mann, from Rotterdam, which she left the 28th of September. By the Adelaide we have received a number of late papers, from which we promise ourselves the pleasure of laying something new before our readers, as soon as translations can be made.

Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall, sat out from Rotterdam for Paris, on the 19th September. The same day Mr. Gerry arrived at Rotterdam, and a few days after left that place for Paris. A Paris article of the 28th September, announces the arrival there of the three American Commissioners.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PUTT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

november, 23. tuth&stm.

198

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream-Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street, HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,

ALSO,

50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine

Oct. 17. tawtf

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 5tawmwstf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in cases
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug. 29.—2aw

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 15.

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED,

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Gambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,

Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of MR. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servant.

B. LINCOLN, *Superintendant of Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.*

BY order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern makes the whole heighth 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the *Boston* and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipser is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 80 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipser. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—*and are as follows*——

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the south channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance, then you may steer WNW for Boston Light-House.

If you you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, tho wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 3 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer N E until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 3 1-2 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E by S 1-2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—It is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south west.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, JOHN CRUFT, JOHN HILLS. } *Committe from the Marine Society*

THOMAS BARNARD, *A branch Pilot for the port of Boston*

SOLOMON COOK, ELIJAH NICKERSON, } *Residence at Provincetown Cape Cod*

At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of its Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*
WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash	30,000, are	20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000 40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000 30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000 20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000 10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
200 do.	100	10,000
400 do.	50	10,000
1,000 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from those drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired me (four years) of a stout, healthy, active negro Man. He is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy to the farming business, is a good ploughman, understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver He has lately been employed in painting a new house and paints well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honest, sold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock street, near Spruce street.

Nov. 6. tf

The Philadelphia, Aiston, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Aiston, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week; and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrives at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in AMERICA.

August 11. dim. eotf.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDERIFT'S

FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mtf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bilsland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

POYNTELL's

Paper Hangings Manufactory,

No. 70, Chesnut-street,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—*ALSO*—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue, With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, new, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. taw

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C Messrs. Willett and O'Conner, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hotkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.